Numb. 783

The Daily Gazetteer.

Friday, January 6. 1738. Nº 791.

WHEN Writers grow dull, they uſually grow ſcurrilous, and endeavour to ſupply what they want in Wit and Argument, with Railing and ill Manners; this has for a conſiderable Time paſt been ſo notoriouſly the Caſe of the *Craftſman*, that what he ſays of others, may certainly, with the greateſt Truth and Juſtice, be applied to himſelf; that is, *That he is now become deſpicable in the Eyes of all Mankind, his own Party not excepted.*

The decent and genteel Appellations that he is pleaſed to beſtow on the Perſons that write in this Paper, are the only Things worthy of Notice, that fall from his Pen; and indeed the Liberties of this kind that he gives himſelf, are ſo very extraordinary and ſingular, that tho' they come from him, they cannot be paſſed over intirely in ſilence; no one can help being a little ruffled, to hear himſelf abuſed and called ill Names, tho' it happens to be by a Madman, or a Drunkard; *Common Scribblers, Proſtitutes, Fellows, Miniſterial Hacks*, are the uſual Terms with which he treats thoſe whoſe Writings have diſpleaſed him; and ſuch courtly Phraſes as theſe, are ſown ſo thick in every Paragraph of his Papers, that it is very much to be ſuſpected the Soil will produce nothing better, and that they are the only Flowers which at preſent grow in the Patriots Garden.

He has thought fit to entertain us lately * with an Account of the *various Artifices*, as he calls them, which he tells us Men in Power have taken at different Times, and under different Circumſtances, to deſtroy the Liberty of the Preſs; *the principal of* which, according to him, *was the Inſtitution of the Star Chamber.*

Now if this *learned Gentleman* would give himſelf the Trouble to look a little into the Subjects that he undertakes to write about, and to know ſomething himſelf, before he ſets up to inſtruct others, he would not aſſert things at random in the manner he does, nor be guilty of ſuch egregious Blunders as he generally is, when he pretends to treat of Matters that require ever ſo little Reading and Knowledge, and that are not to be intirely made up of Declamation and Harangue.

For the *Star Chamber* was ſo far from being *an Inſtitution to deſtroy the Liberty of the Preſs*, as he affirms, that it was inſtituted many Years before Printing was known in *England*; for ſo long ago as the Reign of *Edward* the Third, there are many Records of Proceedings, *coram nobis in camera*, which is what was afterwards called the *Star Chamber*; and particularly in the 41ſt Year of that King, a Bill of Complaint was exhibited to the King by *Elizabeth*, the Widow of *Nicholas Awdeley*, Plaintiff, againſt *Jane Awdeley*, Defendant, who appeared before the King's Council, viz. (ſays the Record) *the Chancellor, Treaſurer, Juſtices, and others aſſembled*, En la Chamber des Estoiels pres de la Recbits: And *Camden* has likewiſe theſe Words; *Cameræ ſtellatæ authoritatem prudentiſſimus princeps Henricus ſeptimus ita parliamentaria adauxit & conſtabilivit, nonnulli primum inſtituiſſe falſo opinantur*; to which may be added the Authority of the Lord *Coke*, who expreſsly ſays, *that the Act of the Third of Henry the Seventh, did not raiſe a new Court; for there was a Court of Star Chamber, and all the King's Privy Council Judges of the ſame:* Tho' even ſuppoſing the Original of this Court to have been in the Time of *Henry* the Seventh, it will ſerve as little the *Craftſman*'s Purpoſe to prove, that it was inſtituted *to deſtroy the Liberty of the Preſs*, for I believe that was a Liberty neither known nor claimed, even ſo late as that Prince's Reign.

But the Truth is, that Court, both in its original Eſtabliſhment, and as it was confirm'd and enlarged by *Henry* the Seventh, had a Juriſdiction over Matters of a quite different Nature; ſuch as Oppreſſion of great Men, Bribery, Extortion, Maintenance, Champerty, Imbracery, Impoſtures, Frauds, Deceits, and other Miſdemeanors; that it extended its Authority in ſucceeding Times over the Preſs, and that it did ſo too in a very cruel and arbitrary Manner, is not denied; but that this Court was principally, or indeed at all inſtituted with that View, has been ſhewn to be impoſſible, and therefore this ingenious Author muſt not have known what he was about, when he was writing this Paper, or he could not have fallen into ſuch an Abſurdity.

But tho' this Court was aboliſhed by Parliament, yet, ſays he, *the want of it was in ſome Meaſure ſupplied, by clapping a Padlock on the Preſs, and putting it under the Juriſdiction of a Licenſer*; and no manner of Doubt, while ſuch an Officer was in being, the Preſs lay under a very ſevere Reſtraint, ſince nothing could be legally printed, without firſt paſſing under his Inſpection, and receiving his Allowance and Approbation; and yet notwithſtanding there could be no ſuch thing as any *real Liberty of the Preſs*, while there was an Officer who exerciſed ſuch a Juriſdiction over it, the Parliament, as the *Craftſman* himſelf has obſerved, did not think fit to ſuppreſs this Office, and this Authority, at the Revolution, when all other Grievances were redreſſed, and all other Rights were confirmed and eſtabliſhed.

But what does all this ſhew? Why I am afraid more than he intended it ſhould; for certainly if the Parliament had at the Revolution, looked upon the Liberty of the Preſs as ſo eſſential and ſacred a Part of the Liberties of the Kingdom, as this Gentleman and indeed almoſt all Writers have endeavoured to repreſent it, they would have cleared it of all Reſtraints that were laid upon it, as they did every other Branch of publick Liberty. If the Preſs had ever been conſider'd as the proper Inſtrument to reſtrain the Exceſſes and correct the Misbehaviour of Men in Power, Would it not have been claim'd and aſſerted in the Declaration of Rights, that was made to the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* upon preſenting them the Crown, in which all the Rights and Liberties of the Subject were particularly enumerated and expreſly demanded? But there is not one Syllable in it, as I can find, relating to the *Liberty of the Preſs*; that was a Thing not ſo much as dreamt of in thoſe Days: The erecting of ſuch a *popular Engine*, as the *Craftſman* calls it, *to be a Check upon Men in Power*, is a modern Refinement in our Conſtitution, which even the Times of greateſt Freedom were Strangers to: It was always thought, till now, that the Conſtitution had fully provided for the keeping of Miniſters and Men in Authority within due Bounds, without having recourſe to the Preſs; and that the Legiſlature was armed with ſufficient Power to puniſh thoſe that offended againſt the Laws of their Country, without calling into their Aſſiſtance that *popular Engine*. But it ſeems this has been a Miſtake, and that the Redreſſing the Grievances of the Nation ought not to be truſted to the Repreſentative of the Nation; but that every private obſcure Perſon, without Name or Character, who writes perhaps to gratify ſome Reſentment, or relieve ſome Neceſſity, may repreſent the Actions and Conduct of any publick Miniſter, in the moſt odious Colours and the moſt reproachful Terms, and bring him, whenever he pleaſes, before the Tribunal of the People; the Accuſer all the while remaining unknown, and concealing himſelf in his own Obſcurity.

But whoever talks at this Rate, muſt either not know or not mean what he ſays; and when the *Liberty of the Preſs* is ſpoke of, as one of the main Bulwarks or principal Supports of the Conſtitution, the Perſon who endeavours to repreſent it in that Light, muſt either impoſe upon others, or be impoſed upon himſelf; for I will venture to lay it down as a certain Truth, that the Laws of our Country give it no ſuch Diſtinction or Preheminence; that if thoſe Laws are the Rules that we are to judge by, and for my Part I know of no other, there is nothing more plain, than that what they call the *Liberty of the Preſs*, is not a *Right*, but only a *reaſonable Indulgence*: That tho' it may be tolerated or allowed, yet it cannot be claim'd or inſiſted on, as one of the fundamental Liberties or Privileges, which the People are intitled to, even by their own Claim of Rights under the preſent Conſtitution. And this is ſo evident, that the Act for Licenſing the Preſs, after the Term for which it was made was expired, was revived and continued even after the Revolution, by an Act made in the 4th and 5th Years of *William* and *Mary*; tho' the *Craftſman* ſays it was only *attempted to be revived, but vigorouſly oppoſed by the true Friends of Liberty*, and the *diſintereſted Lovers of their Country, who looked upon the Freedom of the Preſs as one of the main Ends of the Revolution.* But ſuch Miſtakes are very common with him, who generally ſets down any thing that comes uppermoſt, without conſidering whether it is true or falſe, right or wrong.

I ſhould not have been drawn to have ſaid ſo much concerning the *Liberty of the Preſs*, if it was not a uſual Practice with this Writer, when he wants other Matter, to endeavour to poſſeſs People with a Notion that there are Deſigns carrying on againſt this Liberty, in order to raiſe a Subject for Clamour; and I expect to be called *Proſtitute*, and *miniſterial Hack*, and to be treated with much opprobrious Language for my Pains: But if what I have advanced on this Head, is ſupported by Truth and Reaſon, as I ſincerely think it is, I ſhall be very little concerned for any ill Uſage that I may receive on this Account, and ſhall not think it worth my while to enter into any Vindication of myſelf, or take any Notice at all of it. I ſhall only declare at preſent, that I know of no Intention to lay any Reſtraint on the Preſs; that I never heard of any ſuch Intention, and firmly believe there is no Foundation at all for ſuch a Report: But I do not wonder, if a Perſon who has made ſo very ill a Uſe of this Liberty, ſhould be now and then under ſome Apprehenſions of being put under ſome Regulations; and if any ſuch thing ſhould ever be attempted under any future Adminiſtration, for I dare ſay, there is no Danger of it from this; one may venture to foretel, without the Gift of Prophecy, that the ſtrongeſt Argument for it will be taken from the Licenciouſneſs of his Writings.

Tho' I do not think myſelf accountable for any thing that is ſaid by any other Writer in this Paper, yet I cannot conclude, without taking notice of a general Charge which the *Craftſman* has brought againſt all concerned therein; and that is, *That they have clubbed their little Brains againſt our unfortunate Merchants, and have loaded them with the Appellations of Thieves, Robbers and Pyrates, for having only a few Pieces of Eight on Board, or even bringing Heme a little Logwood from Places, to which*, he ſays, *we have a Right to by Treaties.*

But without entering into the Merits of this Queſtion at preſent, being fully convinced that the Merchants will have all imaginable Satisfaction made them, ſo far as is conſiſtent with Juſtice, and the general Intereſt of the Nation, I think it proper to declare, that upon the beſt Recollection, no ſuch *Appellations* were ever given to the Merchants by any Writer in this Paper; and conſequently, that ſuch a Charge ought to be looked on as abſolutely falſe, and a ſcandalous and groundleſs Calumny, unleſs he ſhews where ſuch *Appellations* have been made uſe of.

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* *Craftſman, Dec.* 24, 1737.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Jan. 4. Wind W. All the Outward bound remain as per laſt. Since came down the Wiltſhire, Brown, from Leghorn; the Elizabeth, Troles, for Cadiz; the Providence, Thornby, for Figueira; the Diſpatch, Cole, for Falmouth. Several Ships are come down and getting to Anchor; ſhall ſend their Names in my next. Arrived the Dublin Merchant, Thomas, from Milford.

LONDON.

Harcourt Maſter, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir Harcourt Maſter, Knt. and Alderman, is appointed Captain of the Kinſale Man of War.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor hath appointed Mr. John Aſtley, Attorney at Law, in Farringdon, Berks, a Maſter Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery, and he has been ſworn in accordingly.

We hear, that the late John Jacob, Eſq; hath left, by his double Will, as follows: By the firſt he has appointed his Son-in-Law, Peter Hind, Eſq; his Executor, and to the eldeſt Son of the ſaid Mr. Hind one thouſand Pound, to his Daughter five thouſand Pound, and the Reſidue of his Eſtate to the aforeſaid Mr. Hind for his Life; and after his Death to revert to his eldeſt Son. He alſo left twelve hun-

dred

dred Pound for Charitable Uſes, to be diſpoſed of at the Diſcretion of his Executor; as likewiſe three hundred Pound to his own Brother, —— Jacob, an eminent Coach-maker; beſides ſeveral Legacies to Relations. He left ten Guineas a-piece to the Reverend Mr. Barker of Hackney, the Reverend Mr. Bays, and the Reverend Mr. Philip Gibbs, three Diſſenting Miniſters.

To the ſecond Will, he left Thomas Gibſon, Eſq; his Partner, ſole Executor, with a very conſiderable Legacy, appointing him to collect all his Eſtate and Effects that relate to the Copartnerſhip between himſelf and the aforeſaid Gentleman, and for him to inveſt it in Land, at his own Diſcretion, for the Benefit of the above-named Peter Hind, Eſq; and his Heirs.

The Deceaſed, juſt before he expir'd, to ſhew his Loyalty and Regard for his Majeſty and his Friends, call'd for a Glaſs of Wine, and toaſted his moſt Sacred Majeſty King George's Health; likewiſe the Health of the Right Hon Sir Robert Walpole, the Right Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; and the Health of Thomas Gibſon, Eſq; his dear Partner, and then died.

Yeſterday began the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, when Nathaniel Blackerby, Eſq; Chairman of the ſaid Seſſions, gave a Learned and Excellent Charge to the Grand Inqueſt.

At the ſaid Seſſions the Right Hon. William Anne Earl of Albemarle, took the Oaths to qualify himſelf as Lieutenant and General Governor of Virginia, in the room of George Earl of Orkney, deceaſed.

As did alſo John Forteſcue, John Baker, and Walter Carter, to qualify themſelves as Lieutenants in his Majeſty's Navy.

As did likewiſe Henry Aylmer, Gideon Harvey, Peter Guerring, Irbin Daniel, James Cruſack, Tho. Lidiard, Joſeph Parry, Francis Portellar, John Croft, Thomas Johnſon, James Pinnock, Richard Williams, Thomas Beer, Stephen Clarke, Thomas Moore, and John Trater, to qualify themſelves for their reſpective Employments under the Government.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Father's Houſe in Spittlefields, the Rev. Mr. Stockdon, B. A. of Maudlin College, Oxford, a young Gentleman endowed with many good Qualities, which makes his Death much lamented by all that knew him.

On Wedneſday laſt died at Kenſington, Brigadier General Kelloway.

The ſame Day Brigadier General Bowles arrived here from Ireland, to attend the Service of the Parliament.

Thomas Bould, Eſq; Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark, and Brother in-Law to Sir George Champion, is nominated by the Sheriffs, in order to his being preſented to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for their Approbation, to be Keeper of Newgate, in the room of Rowland Ingram, Eſq; deceaſed.

On Thurſday next a Council will be held at St. James's, when his Majeſty will prick down the ſeveral Sheriffs for the enſuing Year.

The Report of the 18 Malefactors, now under Sentence of Death in Newgate, will not be made to his Majeſty in Council till after the next Seſſions.

Yeſterday about 30 Priſoners were brought from the ſeveral Gaols in the County of Middleſex, and Liberty of Weſtminſter, to Newgate, in order to take their Trials the next Seſſions at the Old Baily, which begins on Friday the 15th Inſtant.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Houſe in Audley-ſtreet, Groſvenor's-Square, William Plumtree, Eſq; a young Gentleman poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of 900 l. per Ann. and in a few Days was to have been married to Miſs Mills, only Daughter of Edmund Mills of Baſton, in the County of Norfolk, Eſq;

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bute, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the Court of France, are made Knights of the moſt Ancient Order of the Thiſtle, in the room of the late Earls of Orkney and Haddington.

A few Days ſince died at the Bath, Capt. John Mildmay, Capt of an Independant Company in the Iſland of Scilly

On Sunday laſt Robert Byng, Eſq; of Drayton, in the County of Middleſex, was married at Twittenham to Miſs Seymour, only Daughter and ſole Heireſs of William Seymour of Flanchford, in the County of Surry, Eſq; a young Lady of fine Accompliſhments, and a Fortune of 6000 l. down, and 200 l. per Annum.

Yeſterday Morning John Hadock was committed to Newgate by Juſtice Scott, for knocking down and robbing William Clifton in Burlington Gardens.

A few Days ſince died at his Houſe at Northampton Major Liſle, formerly firſt Major to the Royal Regiment of Horſe, Red, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke.

Yeſterday Sir Henry Lyddell, Bart. and his Lady, came from their Seat in Berkſhire to their Houſe in Brook-ſtreet.

Caſualties, Chriſtnings, and Burials laſt Week.

Drowned in the River of Thames, buried at St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, 1. Exceſſive Drinking 7. Found dead 2, one buried at St. Mary at Hill, and one at St. John at Wappin. Kill'd himſelf (being Lunatick) buried at St. Katherine by the Tower, 1 Overlaid 4.

Chriſtned	Males	188	Buried	Males	272
	Females	178		Females	276
	In all	366		In all	548

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 55.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	214	Forty and Fifty	41
Between 2 and 5	50	Fifty and Sixty	46
Five and Ten	14	Sixty and Seventy	38
Ten and Twenty	12	Seventy and Eighty	31
Twenty and Thirty	43	Eighty and Ninety	9
Thirty and Forty	50	Ninety and a Hundred	0

Bank Stock 142 1-4th. India 177 for the Opening. South Sea 101 1-4th for Ditto. Old Annuity 110. New ditto 110. Three per Cent. 106 3-4ths to 1-half. 7 per Cent. Loan 114. 5 per Cent. ditto 99. Royal Aſſurance 111. London Aſſurance 14 3-4ths. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 15 s. Prem South Sea ditto 3 l. Premium. New Bank Circulation 15 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1 to 4 Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 123.

To be SOLD, by the IMPORTER,
At the Great Oil-Cellar, under the New Warehouſes in St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street,

A Supreme Parcel of Lucca, Jar, and Cheſt Sallad OIL, proper for EXPORTATION, COUNTRY CHAPMEN, and PRIVATE FAMILIES, which will be in future continu'd at the following Prices, viz.

At 61. 15 s. the Jar, or 5 s. 4 d. per Gallon, and ſo in Proportion to a ſmaller Quantity.

At 3 l. the Cheſt, or 1 s. the Flask.

An Allowance of 2 s. 6 d. per Jar will be given to thoſe that buy Ten Jars, or upwards

N. B. *Attendance will be given from Eight in the Morning till Two in the Afternoon, and from Three till Seven at Night.*

This Day is Publiſh'd,
Printed for Richard Ware, *at the* Bible *and* Sun, Amen-Corner, *in* Warwick-Lane.
[Price One Shilling.]

The Twenty-third Edition, (*To which is now added, an Appendix, containing many additional Leſſons in Proſe and Verſe, firſt in Words of one Syllable only, and then mix'd with Words of two, three, four, five, ſix, and ſeven Syllables*) *of*

DYCHE's GUIDE to the ENGLISH TONGUE. In Two Parts. The Firſt, proper for Beginners; ſhewing a natural and eaſy Method to pronounce and expreſs both common Words and proper Names; in which particular Care is had to ſhew the Accent, or preventing vicious Pronunciation. The Second, for ſuch as are advanced to ſome Ripeneſs of Judgment; containing Obſervations on the Sounds of Letters and Dipthongs, Rules for the true Diviſions of Syllables, and the Uſe of Capitals, Stops, and Marks; with large Tables of Abreviations and Diſtinctions of Words, and ſeveral Alphabets of Copies for young Writers.

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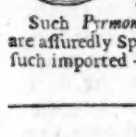
Of whom alſo may be had, on Saturday next, The Weekly Eſſay, or Middleſex Journal, Numb. X.

By a Select Number of Fair Dealers in MINERAL WATERS.

A Seaſonable Caution to all PYRMONT *and* SPAW Water-Drinkers.

THERE are frequently Imported Quantities of falſe Waters, ſold by divers Druggiſts and others, which may be diſtinguiſh'd by their having no *Marks* on the *Bottles*, or *Seals* on the *Flasks*:

Whereas no Bottles are ſuffer'd to be filled at the *Pyrmont* Spring, without having Impreſſed on the Bottles, either in *Whole* or in *Part* (as in the Margin) the Arms of the Prince of WALDECK, in whoſe Country the ſaid Spring is ſituated.



SO likewiſe the *true* SPA WATERS have the adjoining Impreſſion (being the Arms of the Prince of LIEGE, in whoſe Country the *Spaw* Fountains are ſituated) either *impreſſed* in Glaſs on the *Neck* of the *Flask*, or ſealed with the ſame in *Wax* on the *Cap of Leather*, or *both*.

Such *Pyrmont* or *Spa* Waters as are not thus diſtinguiſh'd, are aſſuredly Spurious; and there are no ſmall Quantities of ſuch imported —— which is the Reaſon of giving this Caution.

The ſo-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHich in a few Days infallibly cure HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in MEN, and the VAPOURS in WOMEN, ſo as never to return again, be they ever ſo ſevere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual: and that by immediately ſtriking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as remedying the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, ſour Belchings, Cholick, Uneaſineſs in the Bowels, and ill Fumes, which offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other, almoſt innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miſerably afflict vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle, and, of courſe, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for 5 Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be dependedupon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

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